Supreme Court U.S.
FEB 16 2010
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NO. 09-794

In the
Supreme Court of the United States

ARNOLD DEWALT BEVERLY

Petitioner

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Respondent

On Petition For A Writ Of Certiorari To The United States Court Of Appeals For The Ninth Circuit

SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

ARNOLD DEWALT BEVERLY

P.O. Box 1203 Bakersfield CA 93302

[702] 418-7710 *ProSe*

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SUPPLEMENTAL QUESTION PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

Will the federally regulated DBS commercial media outlets be able to persuade this court to continue their praise and worship services to a usurper regime?

LIST OF PARTIES

All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page

SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner, Arnold Dewalt Beverly, respectfully files a supplemental brief calling attention to a new case of intervening matter not available at the time of petitioner's filing, in support of writ of certiorari to be issued for review in the procedure below.

OPINION

On January 21, 2010, the Court reached a decision and held that 2 U.S.C. Chapter 14, Subchapter I, Section 441b's prohibitions on corporate and union independent expenditures is a ban on speech which violates the Fist Amendment. Hence, 441b's restrictions on such expenditures are invalid. The Court reasoned that the First Amendment has its fullest most urgent application to speech uttered during a campaign for political office. Discussion of

public issues and debate on the qualifications of candidates are integral to the operation of the system of government established by our Constitution. For these reasons political speech must prevail against laws that would suppress it, whether by design or inadvertence.

STATEMENT

Direct Broadcast Satellite "DBS" commercial license holders conspired to topple and did topple the legitimate United States Government from within. During the 2008 election cycle, commercial license holders agreed to not perform their legal duty.

Commercial license holders continue to design and distribute content to subvert the purpose of statutory Law.

FCC has the oversight responsibility to regulate DBS license holders who by law are required to validate candidates for all public offices. Resting on the FEC Title 2 Chapter 14 Subchapter 1 § 441h, Fraudulent misrepresentation of campaign authority.

Each broadcast enterprise continues in open and hostel defiance of their duties or consequences.

The FEC and the FCC qualified this deposing operation and continue supporting the effect of their actions.

The rights to speech and petition are enshrined in the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. Free speech and healthy debate are vital to the well-being of a democracy. This Court has said that the right to petition the government is the very foundation of our democracy.

The FEC's threat of personal attack did diminish petitioner's public participation. Both the FEC and the FCC continue to aid and abet the commission of this crime promoted by the licensed commercial media regulated by the FCC.

FACTS

October 1, 2008 petitioner received notice that campaign ad fees would be returned.

October 2, 2008 petitioner's second paid campaign advertising source also canceled.

October 21, 2008 Chief United States District Judge Anthony W. Ishii denied petitioner's ex parte application writing "It is unclear if Plaintiff has exhausted his administrative remedies".

Title 28 U.S.C. Sections 1331 & 1332, A Federal Question rose from the district court ex parte denial and was the cause for petitioner's motion requesting Summary Judgment place before the district court and served with Respondent's Summons.

FCC has a complaint process that includes the complainant waiting quietly six months. FEC has a quicker response sequence.

Chief United States District Judge Anthony W. Ishii was not presented with administrative policy details surrounding the production of Exhibit A, which was provided with the ex parte complaint to establish that petitioner had exhausted all possible administrative remedies before looking to the court for relief.

This proceeding involves a question of exceptional importance and substantially affects a rule of national application in which there is an overriding need for

national uniformity. FRCP 12 (d); Result of Presenting Matters Out-side the Pleadings: If, on a motion under Rule 12 (b) (6) or 12 (c), matters outside the pleadings are presented to and not excluded by the court, the motion must be treated as one for summary judgment under Rule 56. All parties must be given a reasonable opportunity to present all the material that is pertinent to the motion.

The FEC submitted to the Federal District Court's Jurisdiction once respondent provided Exhibit "1", and further construed a moot request for change in venue.

PROTECTION OF THE INNOCENT

This court may at any time during the course of deliberation call upon the Secret Service and request a full fraud investigation.

Principals controlling respondent's agenda will produce a series of robust distractions in an attempt to take attention away from this suggested court action.

Petitioner is subject to reprisals from government officials and or private parties.

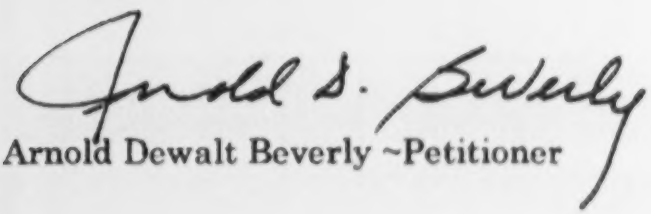
CONCLUSION

The most precious possession petitioner has is a promise. Right of that is the covenant within the Constitution of the United States.

Eligibility is a fundamental issue free of favoritism, bias or impartiality.

Respectfully submitted:

February 13, 2010



Arnold Dewalt Beverly ~Petitioner